[XXVIth YEAR.] THE [No. 1326]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1771.

LEGHORN, *October* 4.

TWO of the English Frigates which were in our Port, have failed from thence for Smyrna, with a Design to get together all the Ships of their Nation. The reſt of the Britiſh Ships are alſo failed, ſo that none remains here but the Pembroke, commanded by Commodore Proby.

MADRID, *Oct.* 15. Our Court having reſolved to reinforce the Garriſons in America, has juſt given Orders for 11 Battalions to be embarked immediately for Carthagena, Porto Rico, the Havanna, Corracoa, and Campechy.

PARIS, *Oct.* 29. We learn by Letters from Conſtantinople, dated the 3d of September, that the Ruſſians have poſſeſſed Themſelves of the Iſle of Thaſo, which will be very uſeful for their Subſiſtence, as it is very fertile, abounding with Corn, Wine and Oil.

Nov. 2. Our Miniſters are at preſent employed entirely on ſome Affairs of State, which become more and more intricate. War, which we continue to conſider as near, muſt neceſſarily have an Influence on the Projects for raiſing the Finances. We are aſſured, that the Intendants of the Finances have been ſent for to Fontainbleau to be conſulted. It is pretended, that the King every Evening on returning from the Chace, after Dreſſing, ſhuts himſelf up for an Hour or an Hour and a Half with the Comptroller General and the Duke of Vaillère, and is indefatigably employed with thoſe Two Miniſters on ſome very ſecret Affairs.

LONDON.

The Houſe of Burgeſſes in Virginia having tranſmitted to Mr. Montagu, their Agent, the following Petition; the ſame has been preſented by him to his Majeſty.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent MAJESTY.

The humble Petition of the Houſe of Burgeſſes *of* VIRGINIA.

May it pleaſe your Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

GRACIOUSLY to permit your ever dutiful and loyal Subjects the Burgeſſes of Virginia, now met in general Aſſembly, to approach your Royal Preſence, and with all Humility to renew their moſt earneſt Intreaties, that your Majeſty in your great Goodneſs would be pleaſed to extend your fatherly Protection to them and all their Fellow Subjects in America.

Having, Sire, upon former and recent Occaſions humbly ſubmitted to your Royal Wiſdom our juſt Claims to be free and exempt from all Taxes impoſed on us without our own Conſent, for the Purpoſe of raiſing and eſtabliſhing a Revenue in America, we ſhould not now preſume to recal your Majeſty's Gracious Attention to the ſame Subject, had we not the moſt convincing Teſtimony that the Sentiments and Diſpoſitions of your Majeſty's Miniſtry, confirmed by the Voice of Parliament, ſtill continue extremely unfavourable and alarming to your Majeſty's American Subjects; a Reflection to us at this Time the more irkſome and Grievous, as we had from the late agreeable Proſpect flattered ourſelves that a broad and permanent Foundation would ſoon have been laid for reſtoring and perpetuating that pleaſing Harmony, which once ſo happily united the Intereſt and Affections of all your Majeſty's Subjects, both Britiſh and American.

Words, Moſt Gracious Sovereign, cannot ſufficiently expreſs the exceeding great Concern and deep Affliction with which our Minds have been agitated and tortured upon finding almoſt a fixed and determined Reſolution in the Parliament in Great-Britain to continue the ſeveral Acts impoſing Duties for the ſole Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue in America, expoſing the Perſons and Eſtates of your Majeſty's affectionate Subjects to the arbitrary Deciſions of diſtant Courts of Admiralty, and thereby depriving them of the ineſtimable Right and Privilege of being tried by their Peers alone, according to the long eſtabliſhed and well known Laws of the Land. From theſe baneful Sources have already been derived much Diſquietude and Unhappineſs, which are not likely to abate under the Continuance of Meaſures apparently tending to deprive the Colonies of every Thing dear and valuable to them.

A partial Suſpenſion of Duties, and theſe ſuch only as were impoſed on Britiſh Manufactures, cannot, Great Sire, remove the too well grounded Fears and Apprehenſions of your Majeſty's loyal Subjects, whilſt Impoſitions are continued on the ſame Articles of Foreign Fabric, and entirely retained upon Tea for the avowed Purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a Precedent againſt us.

We therefore, judging it at all Times an indiſpenſible Duty we owe to your Majeſty, to our Country, ourſelves, and Poſterity, humbly to lay our Grievances before the Common Father of all his People, do now, impreſſed with the higheſt Senſe of Duty and Affection, proſtrate Ourſelves at the Foot of your Throne, moſt humbly beſeeching and imploring your Majeſty graciouſly to interpoſe your Royal Influence and Authority to procure a total Repeal of thoſe diſagreeable Acts of Parliament, and to ſecure to us the free and uninterrupted Enjoyment of all thoſe Rights and Privileges which from the Laws of Nature, of Community in general, and in a moſt eſpecial Manner from the Principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution particularly recogniſed, and confirmed to the Colony by repeated and expreſs Stipulation, we preſume not to claim but in common with all the reſt of your Majeſty's Subjects under the ſame, or like Circumſtances.

That your Majeſty, and your Royal Deſcendants, may long and glorioufly reign in the Hearts of a free and happy People, is the conſtant and fervent Prayer of your Majeſty's truly devoted, moſt dutiful, loyal, and affectionate Subjects,

The Burgeſſes and Repreſentatives of the People of Virginia.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, Speaker.

Oct. 30. A Gentleman who landed from the Continent laſt Wedneſday, ſays, that the French King, ſo far from ſaying (as mentioned in the Papers) "Let me have no War; let me have no War;" gave thoſe Orders fourteen Days ago; "Let all my Fleets be ready, and every Regiment that can be ſpared, be within Four Miles of my Shores." He adds, that the French are poſſeſſed of plenty of Money without any new Tax.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, October 23.

"At a General Aſſembly held at the Tholſel of this City, on the 19th Inſtant, the following Reſolution was agreed to, and made an Act of ſaid Aſſembly:

"Reſolved, That it would be a very ſalutary and conſtitutional Proceeding in the Corporation of the City of Dublin, to preſent a Petition to the King, expreſſive, in the moſt grateful Terms, of that Zeal and Loyalty which warms the Breaſts of his Majeſty's faithful Citizens of Dublin; and at the ſame Time, in the moſt humble and dutiful Manner, to preſent to the Throne the many Grievances ſuſtained by this Kingdom in general, and City in particular, by the late Prorogations of Parliament."

Nov. 1. Col. Boyd, Deputy Governor of Gibraltar, has informed the Miniſtry, that a very large Body of Spaniſh Troops have drawn freſh Lines behind Gibraltar. The Regiments now embarking in Ireland are ſuppoſed to be deſtined for that Station, though others imagine they are intended for the Defence of Jamaica.

All the Troops in Scotland have received Orders to begin their March towards Plymouth.

According to private Advices from Paris we learn, that the Court had given Orders for the utmoſt Diligence to be uſed in fitting out for Sea every Ship of War in the Royal Navy of France.

They write from Jamaica, that the Spaniards had lately landed Ten Regiments of Infantry from on board ſome Men of War and Tranſports, at the Havanna.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter will be ſhortly nominated to the Poſt of Maſter General of the Ordnance.

Among other Regulations which the Emperor of Germany has introduced for the Good of his People, One is, that he has ſet apart One Day in every Week, for the receiving Petitions, and hearing Grievances; at which Time he has ſtrictly commanded, that no Subject, however mean, ſhall be refuſed Admittance to his Preſence.——An Example this, well worthy the Imitation of every Sovereign Prince in Europe.

The following Extract from a private Letter, lately written by his Excellency, Mr. Murray, at preſent our Ambaſſador at the Porte, to One of his Friends in London, ſeems to countenance the Report now circulating in Holland, that the grand Signior has been depoſed, and his Brother Muſtapha raiſed to the Throne. "I never in my Life knew, (ſpeaking of the grand Signior) a more gentlemanlike and ſenſible Man; and, to all Appearance, he is One of the moſt Humane. Since the Abſence of the grand Viſir, I have generally the Honour of ſeeing him Once or Twice a Week. The Day before Yeſterday I converſed with him above Half an Hour without a Druggoman, which, though he ſpeaks Italian perfectly well, is an Inſtance of great Affability. I was amazed at the Eaſe with which he talked of his preſent Situation; he called the Empreſs of Ruſſia a Female Alexander. He told me he had thoughts of putting Sultan Muſtapha, his Brother, at the Head of One of his Armies. This I thought very extraordinary, as he has been often preſſed to put the Prince to Death, who is a Sort of a Favourite with the Janiſſaries.

Nov. 2. The manufacturing Part of the Inhabitants of Paris is ſo much diſtreſſed by the inhanced Price of every neceſſary of Life, that the Bourgeois, or Citizens, are under the greateſt Apprehenſions of an Inſurrection.

Bread in France is riſen to Five Sous in the Pound, which is double the Price to what it is in this City, notwithſtanding they have had a very plentiful Harveſt.

A private Letter from Dublin ſays, "It is certain the diſgraceful Liſt of Penſions in our Eſtabliſhment will be ſtrenuouſly oppoſed in the Remonſtrance, which is preparing to be ſent from hence."

Nov. 10. Yeſterday a Court of Aldermen met at Guildhall, and ſworn in Braſs Croſby, Eſq; the Lord Mayor Elect. After the Buſineſs of the Court was over, Mr. Trecothick addreſſed himſelf to the Hall to explain the Motives of his Conduct during his Mayoralty: He obſerved that many ill natured Reflections had been thrown out againſt him for backing Preſs-Warrants in the City, in which he remarked that he was juſtified in this Act by all former Lord Mayors upon every Emergent Occaſion; that at a Time when the whole Nation was alarmed with the great Preparations making for War, he ſhould have thought himſelf very inexcuſable, as Chief Magiſtrate of the City of London, if he had thrown any Obſtruction in the Way which might retard the ſpeedy manning of the Fleet; that though he had his Doubts with reſpect to the Legality of Preſs-Warrants, yet, as an Individual, though in ſo high a Station, he thought it too weighty a Matter for him ſingly to determine upon, and the more particularly as the Parliament was ſo near upon Meeting, under whoſe Conſideration only ſuch Buſineſs could with Propriety come. Mr. Trecothick ſaid further, that he deteſted the low and illiberal Means that had been made uſe of to prejudice him in the Minds of the Publick, and as he had in every Reſpect executed the Buſineſs of Chief Magiſtrate, to the beſt of his Judgment and Abilities, as became a faithful Citizen and Guardian, his Conſcience was perfectly eaſy, and he did not doubt but he ſhould meet with the Approbation of all his impartial Fellow Citizens.

This Speech was received with loud Applauſe.

Juſt after the laſt Peace the Manilla Ranſom was ſtrongly agitated in the H——e of C——s by the Oppoſition, and Lord B——e's Miniſtry gave up the right England pretended to; the Spaniſh Ambaſſador was then in the Gallery of the H——e of C——s. Sir W——m D——g owns the Fact in his Letters to Junius.

A Letter, ſigned by a great Number of Aldermen and Common Councilmen, was on Thurſday ſent to Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; expreſſing their entire Approbation of, and returning their unfeigned Thanks for, the Integrity of his Conduct during the Time of his Mayoralty.

LETTER of JUNIUS,

To the Right Honourable Lord M——F——D.

MY LORD,

THE Appearance of this Letter will attract the Curioſity of the Public, and command even your Lordſhip's Attention. I am conſiderably in your Debt, and ſhall endeavour, once for all, to balance the Account. Accept of this Addreſs, my Lord, as a Prologue to more important Scenes, in which you will probably be called upon to act or ſuffer.

You will not queſtion my Veracity, when I aſſure you, that it has not been owing to any particular Reſpect for your Perſon that I have abſtained from you ſo long. Beſides the Diſtreſs and Danger with which the Preſs is threatned, when your Lordſhip is Party, and the Party is to be judge, I confeſs I have been deterred by the Difficulty of the Taſk. Our Language has no Term of Reproach, the Mind has no Idea of Deteſtation, which has not already been happily applied to you, and exhauſted.—Ample Juſtice has been done by abler Pens than mine, to the ſeparate Merits of your Life and Character. Let it be my humble Office to collect the ſcattered Sweets, till their united Virtue tortures the Senſe.

Permit me to begin with paying a juſt Tribute to Scotch Sincerity, wherever I find it. I own I am not apt to confide in the Profeſſions of Gentlemen of that Country, and when they ſmile, I feel an involuntary Emotion to guard myſelf againſt a Miſtake. With this general Opinion of an ancient Nation, I always thought it much to your Lordſhip's Honour, that, in your earlier Days, you were but little infected with the Prudence of your Country. You had ſome original Attachments, which you took every proper Opportunity to acknowledge. The liberal Spirit of Youth prevailed over your native Diſcretion. Your Zeal in the Cauſe of an unhappy Prince, was expreſſed with the Sincerity of Wine, and ſome of the Solemnities of Religion. This, I conceive, is the moſt amiable Point of View, in which your Character has appeared. Like an honeſt Man, you took that Part in Politics, which might have been expected from your Birth, Education, Country, and Connexions. There was ſomething generous in your Attachment to the baniſhed Houſe of Stewart. We lament the Miſtakes of a good Man, and do not begin to doubt him until he affects to renounce his Principles. Why did you not adhere to that Loyalty you once profeſſed? Why did you not follow the Example of your worthy Brother? With him you might have ſhared in the Honour of the Pretender's Confidence—with him you might have preſerved the Integrity of your Character, and England, I think, might have ſpared you without Regret.—Your Friends,

will say, perhaps, that although you deserted the Fortune of your liege Lord, you have adhered firmly to the Principles which drove his Father from the Throne;—that without openly supporting the Person, you have done essential Service to the Cause, and consoled yourself for the Loss of a favourite Family, by reviving and establishing the Maxims of their Government. This is the Way, in which a Scotchman's Understanding corrects the Error of his Heart.—My Lord, I acknowledge the Truth of the Defence, and can trace it through all your Conduct. I see through your whole Life, one uniform Plan to enlarge the Power of the Crown, at the Expence of the Liberty of the Subject. To this Object, your Thoughts, Words, and Actions have been constantly directed. In Contempt or Ignorance of the Common Law of England, you have made it your Study to introduce into the Court, where you preside Maxims of Jurisprudence unknown to Englishmen. The Roman Code, the Law of Nations, and the Opinion of foreign Civilians, are your perpetual Theme;——but who ever Heard you mention Magna Charta, or the Bill of Rights, with Approbation or Respect? By such treacherous Arts the noble Simplicity and free Spirit of our Saxon Laws were first corrupted. The Norman Conquest was not compleat, until Norman Lawyers had introduced their Laws, and reduced Slavery to a System.—This One leading Principle directs your Interpretation of the Laws, and accounts for your Treatment of Juries. It is not in political Questions only (for there the Courtier might be forgiven) but, let the Cause be what it may, your Understanding is equally on the Rack, either to contract the Power of the Jury, or to mislead their Judgment. For the Truth of this Assertion, I appeal to the Doctrine you delivered in Lord Grosvenor's Cause. An Action for criminal Conversation being brought by a Peer against a Prince of the Blood, you were daring enough to tell the Jury that, in fixing the Damages, they were to pay no Regard to the Quality or Fortune of the Parties;—that it was a Trial between A. and B. that they were to consider the Offence in a moral Light only, and give no greater Damages to a Peer of the Realm than to the meaneſt Mechanic. I shall not Attempt to refute a Doctrine, which, if it was meant for Law, carries Falsehood and Absurdity upon the Face of it; but, if it was meant for a Declaration of your political Creed, is clear and consistent. Under an arbitrary Government, all Ranks and Distinctions are confounded. The Honour of a Nobleman is no more considered than the Reputation of a Peasant, for, with different Liveries, they are equally Slaves.

Even in Matters of Private Property, we see the same Bias and Inclination to depart from the Decisions of your Predecessors, which you certainly ought to receive as Evidence of the Common Law. Instead of those certain, positive Rules, by which the Judgment of a Court of Law should invariably be determined, you have fondly introduced your own unsettled Notions of Equity and substantial Justice. Decisions given upon such Principles do not alarm the Public so much as they ought, because the Consequence and Tendency of each particular Instance is not observed or regarded. In the mean Time the Practice gains Ground; the Court of King's Bench becomes a Court of Equity, and the Judge, instead of consulting strictly the Law of the Land, refers only to the Wisdom of the Court, and to the Purity of his own Conscience. The Name of Mr. Justice Yates will naturally revive in your Mind some of those Emotions of Fear and Detestation, with which you always beheld him. That great Lawyer, that honest Man, saw your whole Conduct in the Light that I do. After Years of ineffectual Resistance to the pernicious Principles introduced by your Lordship, and uniformly supported by your *humble Friends* upon the Bench, he determined to quit a Court whose Proceedings and Decisions he could neither assent to with Honour, nor oppose with Success.

The Injustice done to an Individual is sometimes of Service to the Public. Facts are apt to alarm us more than the most dangerous Principles. The Sufferings and Firmness of a Printer have roused the Public Attention. You knew and felt that your Conduct would not bear a Parliamentary Inquiry, and you hoped to escape it by the meaneſt, the baseſt Sacrifice of Dignity and Consistency, that ever was made by a great Magistrate. Where was your Firmness, where was that vindictive Spirit, of which we have seen so many Examples, when a Man, so inconsiderable as Bingley, could force you to confess, in the Face of this Country, that, for Two Years together, you had illegally deprived an English Subject of his Liberty, and that he had triumphed over you at last? Yet I own, my Lord, that your's is not an uncommon Character. Women, and Men like Women, are timid, vindictive, and irresolute. Their Passions counteract each other, and make the same Creature at one Moment hateful, at another contemptible. I fancy, my Lord, some Time will elapse before you venture to commit another Englishman for refusing to answer Interrogatories.

The Doctrines you have constantly delivered in Cases of a Libel, is another powerful Evidence of a settled Plan to contract the legal Power of Juries, and to draw Questions, inseparable from Fact, within the *arbitrium* of the Court. Here, my Lord, you have Fortune of your Side. When you invade the Province of the Jury, in Matter of Libel, you, in Effect, attack the Liberty of the Press, and, with a single Stroke, wound Two of your greatest Enemies at once.—In some Instances you have succeeded, because Jurymen are too often ignorant of their own Rights, and too apt to be awed by the Authority of a Chief Justice. In other criminal Prosecutions, the Malice of the Design is confessedly as much the Subject of Consideration to a Jury as the Certainty of the Fact. If a different Doctrine prevails in the Case of Libels, why should it not extend to *all* criminal Cases?—Why not to Capital Offences? I see no Reason (and I dare say you will agree with me that there is no good One) why the Life of the Subject should be better protected against you, than his Liberty or Property. Why should you enjoy the full Power of Pillory, Fine, and Imprisonment, and not be indulged with Hanging or Transportation? With your Lordship's fertile Genius, and merciful Disposition, I can conceive such an Exercise of the Power you have, as could hardly be aggravated by that which you have not.

But, my Lord, since you have laboured (and not unsuccessfully) to destroy the Substance of the *Trial*, Why should you suffer the Form of the *Verdict* to remain? Why force Twelve honest Men, in palpable Violation of their Oaths, to pronounce their Fellow Subject a *guilty* Man, when, almost at the same Moment, you forbid their inquiring into the only Circumstance, which in the Eye of Law and Reason constitutes Guilt——the Malignity or Innocence of his Intentions?—But I understand your Lordship,—If you could succeed in making the Trial by Jury useless and ridiculous, you might then with greater Safety introduce a Bill into Parliament for enlarging the Jurisdiction of the Court, and extending your favourite Trial by Interrogatories to every Question, in which the Life or Liberty of an Englishman is concerned.

Your Charge to the Jury, in the Prosecution against Almon and Woodfall, contradicts the highest legal Authorities, as well as the plainest Dictates of Reason. In Miller's Cause, and still more expressly in that of Baldwin, you have proceeded a Step farther, and grossly contradicted yourself.—You may know perhaps, though I do not mean to insult you by an Appeal to your Experience, that the Language of Truth is uniform and consistent. To depart from it safely requires Memory and Discretion. In the Two last Trials your Charge to the Jury began, as usual, with assuring them that they had nothing to do with the Law,—that they were to find the bare Fact, and not concern Themselves about the legal Inferences drawn from it, or the Degree of the Defendant's Guilt.——Thus far you were consistent with your former Practice.—But how will you account for the Conclusion? You told the Jury that, "if after all, they would take "upon Themselves to determine the Law, *they might* "*do it*, but they must be very sure that they determined "according to Law, for it touched their Consciences, "and they acted at their Peril." If I understand your first Proposition, you meant to affirm, that the Jury were not competent Judges of the Law in the criminal Case of a Libel;—that it did not fall within *their* Jurisdiction; and that, with respect *to them*, the Malice or Innocence of the Defendant's Intentions would be a Question *coram non judice*—But the second Proposition clears away your own Difficulties, and restores the Jury to all their judicial Capacities. You make the Competence of the Court to depend upon the Legality of the Decision. In the first Instance you delay the Power absolutely. In the Second, you admit the Power, provided it be legally exercised.—Now my Lord, without pretending to reconcile the Distinctions of Westminster-Hall with the simple Information of common Sense, or the Integrity of fair Argument, I shall be understood by your Lordship, when I assert that, if a Jury, or any other Court of Judicature (for Jurors are Judges) have no Right to entertain a Cause, or Question of Law, it signifies Nothing whether their Decision be or be not according to Law. Their Decision is in itself a mere Nullity;—the Parties are not bound to submit to it; and, if the Jury run any Risk of Punishment, it is not for pronouncing a corrupt or illegal Verdict, but for the Illegality of meddling with a Point, on which they have no legal Authority to decide.

I cannot quit this Subject without reminding your Lordship of the Name of Mr. Benson. Without offering any legal Objection, you ordered a Special Juryman to be set aside in a Cause, where the King was Prosecutor. The Novelty of the Fact required Explanation. Will you condescend to tell the World by what Law or Custom you were authorised to make a peremptory Challenge of a Juryman? The Parties indeed have this Power, and perhaps your Lordship, having accustomed yourself to unite the Characters of Judge and Party, may claim it in virtue of the new Capacity you have assumed, and Profit by your own Wrong. The Time, within which you might have been punished for this daring Attempt to pack a Jury, is, I fear, elapsed; but no Length of Time shall erase the Record of it.

The Mischiefs you have done this Country are not confined to your Interpretation of the Laws, you are a Minister, my Lord, and, as such, have long been consulted. Let us candidly examine what Use you have made of your Ministerial Influence. I will not descend to little Matters, but come at once to those important Points, on which your Resolution was waited for, on which the Expectation of your Opinion kept a great Part of the Nation in Suspence.——A constitutional Question arises upon a Declaration of the Law of Parliament, by which the Freedom of Election, and the Birthright of the Subject were supposed to have been invaded.—The King's Servants are accused of violating the Constitution.—The Nation is in a Ferment.—The ablest Men of all Parties engage in the Question, and exert their utmost Abilities in the Discussion of it.—What Part has the honest Lord M——acted? As an eminent Judge of the Law, his Opinion would have been respected.—As a Peer, he had a Right to demand an Audience of his Sovereign, and inform him that his Ministers were pursuing unconstitutional Measures.—Upon other Occasions, my Lord, you have no Difficulty in finding your Way into the Closet. The pretended Neutrality of belonging to no Party will not save your Reputation. In Questions merely political, an honest Man may stand neuter. But, the Laws and Constitution are the general Property of the Subject;—not to defend is to relinquish;—and who is there so senseless as to renounce his Share in a common Benefit, unless he hopes to profit by a new Division of the Spoil. As a Lord of Parliament you were repeatedly called upon to condemn or defend the new Law declared by the House of Commons. You affected to have Scruples, and every Expedient was attempted to remove them.—The Question was proposed and urged to you in a Thousand different Shapes.—Your Prudence still supplied you with Evasion;—your Resolution was invincible. For my own Part, I am not anxious to penetrate this solemn Secret. I care not to whose Wisdom it is intrusted, nor how soon you carry it with you to your Grave. You have betrayed your Opinion by the very Care you have taken to conceal it. It is not from Lord M—— that we expect any Reserve in declaring his real Sentiments in favour of Government, or in Opposition to the People; nor is it difficult to account for the Motions of a timid, dishonest Heart, which neither has Virtue enough to acknowledge Truth, nor Courage to contradict it.—Yet you continue to support an Administration which you know is universally odious, and which, on some Occasions, you yourself speak of with Contempt.

You would fain be thought to take no Share in Government, while, in reality, you are the Main Spring of the Machine.——Here too we trace the *little*, prudential Policy of a Scotchman. Instead of acting that open, generous Part which becomes your Rank and Station, you meanly skulk into the Closet, and give your Sovereign such Advice, as you have not Spirit to avow or defend. You secretly engross the Power, while you decline the Title of Minister; and though you dare not be Chancellor, you know how to secure the Emoluments of the Office.—Are the Seals to be for ever in Commission, that you may enjoy Five Thousand Pounds a Year? I beg Pardon, my Lord; your Fears have interposed at last, and forced you to resign.—The Odium of continuing Speaker of the House of Lords, upon such Terms, was too formidable to be resisted. What a Multitude of bad Passions are forced to submit to a constitutional Infirmity! But, though you have relinquished the Salary, you still assume the Rights of a Minister.—Your Conduct, it seems, must be defended in Parliament.—For what other Purpose is your wretched Friend, that miserable Serjeant, posted to the House of Commons? Is it in the Abilities of Mr. Leigh to defend the great Lord M——?—Or is he only the Punch of the Puppet-Show, to speak as he is prompted by the CHIEF JUGGLER behind the Curtain?

In Public Affairs, my Lord, Cunning, let it be ever so well wrought, will not conduct a Man honourably through Life. Like bad Money, it may be Current for a Time, but it will soon be cried down. It cannot consist with a liberal Spirit, though it be sometimes united with extraordinary Qualifications. When I acknowledge your Abilities, you may believe I am sincere. I feel for human Nature when I see a Man, so gifted as you are, descend to such vile Practice.—Let do not suffer your Vanity to console you soon. Believe me, my good Lord, you are not admired in the first Degree, in which you are detested. It is only the Partiality of your Friends that balances the Defects of your Heart with the Superiority of your Understanding. No learned Man, even among your own Tribe, thinks you qualified to preside in a Court of Common Law. Yet it is confessed that, under *Justinian*, you might have made an incomparable *Prætor*.—It is remarkable enough, but I hope not ominous, that the Laws you understand best, and the Judges you affect to admire most, flourished in the Decline of a great Empire, and are supposed to have contributed to its Fall.

Here, my Lord, it may be proper for us to part together. It is not for my own Sake that I wish you to consider the Delicacy of your Situation. Beware how you indulge first Emotions of your Resentment. This Paper is delivered to the World, and cannot be recalled. The Persecution of an innocent Printer cannot alter Facts, nor refute Arguments.—Do not furnish me with farther Materials against yourself.—An honest Man, like the true Religion, appeals to the Understanding, or modestly confides in the internal Evidence of his Conscience. The Impostor, employs Force instead of Argument, imposes Silence where he cannot convince, and propagates his Character by the Sword.

JUNIUS.

ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 7.

Since our last we are informed that Messrs. *Thomas Ringgold*, *Robert Buchanan*, *Stephen Bordley*, and *Richard Gresham*, are returned Delegates to serve in the next General Assembly, for *Kent* County.

* * *This Gazette ends the Year with all good old Customers, and to which Time all our Accounts will be charged; we therefore shall take it particularly kind in all those who will make Payment, that we may be thereby enabled to carry on, with Credit, so extensive a Business.*

TO THE PRINTER.

Be pleased to insert the following QUERIES *in your next Paper.* Yrs. A. B.

1. WHAT Motives could have occasioned the Prorogation of the Assembly to the first of *October* next?

If done with a View to *extort* a Petition from the People for an earlier Call of the Assembly, 2. Whether such a Petition would not imply an unreasonable Fondness in the People for an Inspection Law, or a groundless Fear of a Power in the Officers to oppress the People on Account of Fees?

If a Petition would justify such an Inference, 3. Whether the Officers would not probably avail themselves of it to secure an Establishment of their Fees, contrary to the Sentiments of the late Lower House, which seem to be approved in the new Choice of the old Members at the late Election?

4. Should not the Merchants and Planters, generally form a private Inspection, by Agreement, as nearly similar as may be to the late Law, upon the Plan already adopted in several Parts of the Province?

General Post-Office, *New-York, Jan.* 22, 1771.

HIS MAJESTY's Post-Master General, having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between *Great-Britain* and *America*) been pleased to add a Fifth Packet Boat to the Station betwen *Falmouth* and *New-York*: Notice is hereby given, that the Mail for the future will be closed at the Post-Office in *New-York*, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the First Tuesday in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the D. Post-Master General.

(12) ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

THE Constables of the several Hundreds in *Anne-Arundel* County, are desired to attend the County Court the Second Wednesday in *March*, *August*, and *November*.

Signed per Order,

JOHN BRICE, Clerk.

To be sold by the Subscriber, on Saturday the 23d Instant, at the Coffee-House in Annapolis, *at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, for Cash*,

TWO LIKELY

NEGRO WOMEN.

CHARLES WALLACE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

THE

LAWS passed at the Two last SESSIONS of ASSEMBLY.

TO BE SOLD,

A Shoemaker, who is a very good Workman, and his Wife, a skilful Sempstress. They have about Two Years to serve. Enquire of the Printer.

(3w)

January 3, 1771.

THE Copartnership of *James Christie*, junr. and *John Boyd* of *Joppa*, *Baltimore* County, having expired and been dissolved on the First Instant, and the Subscriber and his Agents being solely and fully empowered to settle and finish the Business of that Concern. It is requested of those who have Claims against it, to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid, and those who are indebted to that Copartnership are desired speedily to pay off their respective Balances, or at least to give Bond, with Security, if desired, for them, either to Mr. *Thomas Miller* at *Joppa*, or at *Baltimore-Town*, to

(w6) JAMES CHRISTIE, junr.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has empowered Mr. *Joseph Howard*, junr. to adjust all Claims, either by Bond, Note, or open Account, for or against her deceased Husband; for which Purpose Attendance will be given at her House, every Friday from the Date hereof, until the Whole are settled. ——Such Persons as are indebted, are requested to make immediate Payment, and those who have Claims, to bring them in legally proved to

MARY DORSEY, Administratrix of

CALEB DORSEY, deceased.

I Do hereby declare unto all People whatsoever that should trust my Wife FANEY GREEN, that I will not pay any of her Debts whatsoever, as witness my Hand, this 6th Day of *February*, 1771.

SAMUEL GREEN.

Annapolis, February 4, 1771.

RAN away Last Night from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Lad, named JOHN BAKER, about 19 Years of Age, a Tailor by Trade, born in the West of *England*, but may easily pass for an *Irishman*, and a Sailor, having, as I am informed, forged Discharge from a Captain of a Ship. He is about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, has a down Look, short straight brown Hair, with Features that denote the Villain: Had on, a short red Pea Jacket, Cloth Breeches, Yarn Stockings, good Shoes, and plated Buckles.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Four Dollars if taken in this County, if out of the County, Three Pounds, and if out of the Province, Five Pounds, and reasonable Charges if brought home.

ROBERT PINKNEY.

Baltimore County, near *Northampton-Works*, *January* 31, 1771.

RAN from his Bail, a thick well set Man, named SAMUEL AMBLER, about 25 Years of Age, lightish Hair, tied behind, swarthy Complexion: Had on, a dark brown Coat, with Mohair Buttons, but perhaps may change his Cloaths: He is a Shoemaker by Trade, and is hurt in his right Hip, which makes him walk much upon his Toes.

Whoever secures the said Man, so that his Bail shall have him again, shall have, if taken in the County, Three Pounds, and if out of the County, Five Pounds, and all reasonable Charges, paid by

(w2) RICHARD GOTT.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Adam Crawford*, living in *Prince-George's* County, taken up as a Stray, a chesnut Mare, about 12 Hands high, 5 or 6 Years old, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with an O pacer, trots, and gallops.

The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

Anne-Arundel County, *January* 3, 1771.

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Monday the 28*th Inst. at the late Dwelling-House of* Edward Dorsey, *at* Elk-Ridge,

SEVERAL likely Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Plantation Utensils, and Houshold Furniture, for ready Bills of Exchange, or current Cash, by

JOHN and ELY DORSEY.

Dorchester County, *January* 14, 1771.

RAN away from the Subscribers, a Servant Man, named *William Henry Bowden*, he is a slim made Man, about 24 Years of Age, and has followed the Occupation of a School-Master: Had on, when he went away, a blue Coat, Country made Jacket, with Lappels, Snuff coloured Velvet Breeches, and wears his own Hair, which is black and straight: It is supposed he took a small bay Mare away with him, the Mare has Two white Feet, and her Mane hangs on the rising Side; there was a good Saddle on the Mare, and a Pair of blue Housing Bands, with Leather and Surcingle to the Saddle.

Whoever takes up the Man and Mare, and secures them, so as the Owners shall get them again, shall have Five Pounds paid them, if taken out of the County, and if taken in the County, Satisfaction for their Trouble, paid by the Subscribers

WINLOCK RUPUM,

(w6) JEREMIAH CARTER.

N. B. The above Servant was born in *England*, he is a great Talker, and loves gaming.

July 20, 1770.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near *Frederick-Town*, *Frederick* County, *Maryland*, on *Monockasay*, an indented Servant Man, passing for an *Englishman*, named ADAM STANTON, a short thick Fellow, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, of a very dark Complexion, so that some People think he is a Mulatto, a Brick-maker by Trade, wears a Cap and his Head shaved, aged about 50 Years, a little pitted with the Small-Pox: Had on, and took with him, one old light coloured Cloth or German Serge Coat, one Jacket of a Kind of Cloth, partly of the same colour, double breasted, Two Pair of Osnabrig Trousers, Two Osnabrig Shirts, and one Pair of old Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him, so that the Subscriber may get him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

(8w) WILLIAM HARBETT.

* * The said Servant has a Wife which is supposed is gone with him, she is Tall and slender, and commonly wears, a green Stuff Gown, with red and white Flowers, by Trade a Breeches-maker and Tailoress.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Jeremiah Belt*, in *Prince George's* County, taken up as a Stray, a small bay Horse, branded on the near Thigh something like R c about 13 Hands high, trots and gallops, appears to have been worked, and is about 9 or 10 Years old.

The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Aquila Randall*, junr. of *Baltimore* County, a dark brown Horse, about Fourteen Hands and an Half high, ball Face, blind of his left Eye, shod before, long switch Tail, a natural pacer, has no perceivable Brand, about 5 or 6 Years old.

The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Chisholm*, near the Mouth of *Monockaly*, taken up as a Stray, a black Mare, about 13 Years old, and about 13 Hands high, has a small Star in his Forehead, branded on the near Buttock, but cannot be made out what it is. The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges. (3w)

N. B. The above Stray would have been advertised before, had not the Copy been mislaid.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Absolom Stalings*, near Major *Joseph Sim*, in *Prince George's* County, taken up as a Stray, a dark bay Mare, about Thirteen Hands and an Half high, has no perceivable Brand, a small Star in her Forehead, is a natural Pacer, hath a switch Tail, and a running Sore above her Nostrils, between Three and Four Years old.

The Owner may have her again, on proving Property and paying Charges.

January 28, 1771.

TAKEN up last Wednesday, near *Magotty* Creek, and is in the Possession of *Joseph Merrikin*, a large Wood Flat, will carry about Fifteen Hogsheads: had on her an old Pack-Saddle.

The Owner may have it again, on proving Property and paying Charges.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, at the Time of the Races, a small bay Horse, about Thirteen Hands high, with a Blaze on his Face, short hanging Mane and long scraped Tail, the Brand unknown, and is remarkably full.

Whoever brings the said Horse to the Subscriber in *Calvert* County, or to *Richard Hardin* in *Annapolis*, shall have a Reward of Ten Shillings, paid by

(3w) JOHN WOOLF.

To be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday the 16*th* February, *at the Maryland Coffee-House in* Annapolis, *precisely at* 12 *o'Clock, for Cash, or good Bills of Exchange*,

THE good Brigantine, called the NELLY, JAMES HODGKINSON, Master; Burthen about 120 Tuns, more or less; *Boston* built, and sheathed about Three Years ago, double decked, the Hull compleatly repaired and fitted for Sea, by Mr. *Stephen Stewart*, near whose Yard in *West-River* she now lies; Masts and Yards standing, and Rigging compleat. Inventory to be seen on Board, and at the Place of Sale.

Annapolis, January 29, 1771.

For Sale at private Contract,

THE Whole, or One Half of about One Hundred Pounds Sterling worth of Ironmongery and Cutlery; consisting of various Kinds of Locks, Hinges, and Buttons. These Articles were bought some Months ago for ready Money, at *Birmingham*, and imported directly from thence, consequently the Purchaser here will be sure to get them on much lower Terms, than they are usually had from London. Good Bills of Exchange, or inspected Tobacco, at a *convenient Landing*, will be received in Payment. For further Particulars enquire of

(2w) THO. B. HODGKIN.

January 15, 1771.

BROKE out of *Cecil* County Jail, a Man who was committed by the Name of *William Johnson*, and the Time of his Commitment was advertised in the last *Maryland* Gazette, since which he has owned his Name to be *Samuel Dale*, and said he was a Servant to Mr. *Mark Alexander*, of *Baltimore-Town*. —The same Day was committed to my Custody, a Man who calls himself *Philip Laughley*, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, black Hair, Beard, and Eyes: Has on, a white Woollen Jacket, white Woollen Trousers, much darned with blue Yarn, good Shoes and Stockings; has in One Shoe, a white Metal carved Buckle, the other tied with a String.

Whoever apprehends the Person that made his Escape, or secures him so that I may get him again, shall have a Reward of Thirty Shillings and reasonable Charges, and the Master (if any) of *Philip Laughley*, is desired to come, pay Charges, and take him away.

(tf) RICHARD THOMAS, Sheriff.

January 16, 1771.

To be SOLD at PUBLICK SALE, on Thursday the 21*st Day of* March *next, at the House of Mr.* Samuel Swearingham, *in* Frederick-Town, Frederick *County, for ready Money, or good* London *Bills of Exchange*,

PART of a Tract of Land, lying in *Frederick* County, situated on *Little Monocksey*, called *The Addition to Happy Choice*, containing 834 Acres, it being Part of the real Estate of Mr. *Jacob Sprigg*, late of *Prince George's* County, deceased; and which by his last Will and Testament was ordered to be sold, for certain Purposes in the said Will mentioned. The Land will be sold in Parcels, or the whole together, as it may appear best for the Advantage of the Estate.

W. T. WOOTTON, Executor.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Estate of the said Mr. *Jacob Sprigg*, are desired to make immediate Payment; and those who have just Claims against said Estate, are requested to let me know them on or before the Day of Sale, that they may be settled.

(ts) W. T. WOOTTON.

December 10, 1770.

To be sold by public Vendue, on Wednesday the Second Day of March *Court next, (if not sold before by private Sale) at the House of* Arthur Charlton, *in* Frederick-Town,

PART of a Tract of Land situate in *Frederick* County, and adjacent to *Charlton's Town*, called Addition to *Pius's Delight*, containing One Thousand Acres. It will be set up either together or in Lots, as may best suit the Purchasers. For Title and Terms of Sale apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. JOSHUA GRIFFITH, at *Elk Ridge* Landing.

(ts) FREDERICK SPRIGG.

N. B. Mr. JOSEPH CHARLTON will shew the Land if called on.

Elk-Ridge, January 8, 1771.

STRAYED or STOLEN, about a Month ago from the Subscriber, a sorrel Mare, 3 Years old next Spring, a Blaze in her Face, docked, and branded HH joined together on the near Shoulder. Whoever gives Intelligence of the said Mare, so that the Subscriber may get her again, shall receive a Reward of Two Dollars, paid by

(3w) HENRY HOWARD.

N. B. It's probable she has followed some Traveller, as she was gentle.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subscriber in *Prince-George's* County, near *Nottingham*, about the Fifteenth of *November* last, an Iron gray Mare, about Thirteen Hands and an Half high, branded on the near Buttock thus 3 has a black Spot on the off Fore Leg, below her Foot-Lock, paces slow, trots and gallops.

Whoever takes up the said Mare, and brings her to the Subscriber, shall receive a Reward of Four Dollars, paid by

JEREMIAH BELT, 3d.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Benjamin Berry*, near *Upper-Marlborough*, taken up as a Stray, a black STEER, Five Years old last Spring, with a white Face, and a Crop on each Ear. He has been with my Cattle Four Years and upwards.

The Owner may have him again on proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

December 20, 1770.

STOLEN from the Subscriber's Stable, living in *Little-Britain* Township, *Lancaster* County, *Pennsylvania*, on the 12th Instant, in the Night, a dark bay Gelding, about Fifteen Hands high, has a small Star in his Forehead, paces well, is a complete well made Horse, and was Four Years old last Spring.

Whoever secures the said Horse, so that the Owner may have him again, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and Five Pounds for the Thief, provided he be brought to Justice.

(w6) WILLIAM GILCHRIST.

Baltimore, January 7, 1771.

THERE is now in my Custody, committed as Runaways to the late Sheriff of this County, who has by Indenture assigned them over to me.

JOHN WILLIAMS, about 56 Years of Age, with a sandy Beard and Hair, says he belongs to Mr. *William Tucker*, of *St. Mary's*.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, of a pale Complexion, light brown Hair, about 5 Feet 7, but will not tell to whom he belongs.

NEGRO MOSES, a lusty well made Fellow, about 26 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, and says he belongs to *Thomas Ogle*, of *New-Castle* County.

NEGRO JOAS, a well made Fellow, about 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 3 Inches, high, says he belongs to *Jeremiah Adderton*, of *Port-Tobacco*.

NEGRO HARRY, a well made Fellow, with very thick Lips, about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, says he belongs to *Dier Hanning*, of *St. Mary's* County.

NEGRO JEM, a young Lad, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, said to belong to Mr. *John James Mackall*, of *Calvert* County.

Their Masters are desired to fetch them away, paying their Fees and Reward due, to

JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY,
Sheriff of *Baltimore* County.

December 5, 1770.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN last Night from *Mount-Royal* Forge, near *Baltimore-Town*, a dark bay Gelding, of the *English* running-breed, is a round made Horse, and shews but little of the Blood, about 7 Years old, 14 Hands and an Half high, branded on the near Shoulder I. F. with the mark of a Heart on the Top: He has some gray Hairs in his Forehead, a hanging Mane and switch Tail, shod all round, gallops, trots, and paces, has some white on the inside of One of his hind Feet.

Whoever brings said Horse to the Subscriber, and secures the Thief, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have the above Reward, or Eight Dollars for the Horse.

(w8) JAMES FRANKLIN.

N. B. It is supposed the Horse was stole by *Thomas Grant*, an *Englishman*, about 28 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, fresh Colour, wears brown Hair tied behind: Had on, an old Bearskin surtout Coat, *German* Serge Jacket and Breeches, of a redish Colour, Felt Hat, Country Shoes, and yellow Buckles. He served his Time at the *Baltimore* Iron-Works on *Patapsco*, in *Maryland*, and had a Discharge from *Clement Brooke* in *July* last.

St. Mary's County, *Dec.* 5, 1770.

On the 20th Day of February *next ensuing, will be* SOLD, *at Publick Vendue, on the Premises*,

ALL the Real Estate of *Richard Heard*, late of the said County, deceased, agreeable to an Act of Assembly, in that Case provided, for the Payment of the Debts of the said *Richard Heard*; that is to say, One Tract called *Thompson's Purchase*, formerly called *Mary Taylor's* Plantation, lying in the said County, containing 130 Acres; one other Tract or Parcel of Land in the same County, being Part of the Cross Manor, containing 100 Acres. Also One other Tract or Parcel of Land, called Cross-Manor, lying in the County aforesaid, containing Three Acres. Also Part of a Tract of Land, now called *Heard's* Lot, formerly called the *Cross*, lying in the said County, containing one Acre; a Copy of the Act of Assembly for the Sale of the above Lands, properly authenticated, will be shown by the Subscriber at the Time of Sale (or before) if required, for the Information and Satisfaction of any Person inclinable to purchase.

(w10) JOHN HEARD.

Just published, and is now ready to be delivered to the Subscribers, and to all who now chuse to become Subscribers for the other Two Volumes, the First Volume, (stewed in blue Boards, Price One Dollar) *of the following celebrated Work—praised—quoted—and recommended in the* British *House of Lords, by the most illuminated and illuminating of all modern Patriots*, WILLIAM PITT, *now Earl of* Chatham,

THE HISTORY of the REIGN of CHARLES the Fifth, Emperor of *Germany*; and of all the Kingdoms and States in *Europe*, during his Age. To which is prefixed, A View of the Progress of Society in *Europe*, from the Subversion of the *Roman* Empire to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century. Confirmed by historical Proofs and Illustrations.

In THREE VOLUMES.

By WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D. D Principal of the University of *Edinburgh*, and Historiographer to his Majesty for *Scotland*: Author of the late elegant History of *Scotland*.

AMERICA: Printed for the SUBSCRIBERS, a Catalogue of whose Names, as Encouragers of this *American* Edition, will be printed in the Third Volume of this Work.

The Second and Third Volumes of this celebrated Work will be delivered as expeditiously as possible to the Subscribers, at the Stores of Mr. *Williams* in *Annapolis*, and at Mr. *James M'Beth's* in *Baltimore* Town.

N. B. Mr. *William Dick*, well recommended from *Philadelphia*, has now opened a Grammar School in *Gay-Street, Baltimore* Town, where those Gentlemens Children, whose Tuition he may be favoured with, shall be carefully and accurately instructed, both in the *English* and *Latin* Classics, Arithmetick, *&c.*

October 17, 1770.

To be LET *on reasonable Terms, and entered on immediately*,

THE Tenement in *Upper-Marlborough*, lately in the Possession of *William Urquhart*. The Conveniences of the House, Garden, Pasture-Ground, *&c. &c.* together with Mr. *Benjamin Brookes* leaving off keeping Publick-House, make it reasonable to expect any Person well qualified for that Business, would meet with good Encouragement. There is about £. 70 of Furniture in the House, consisting of Beds, Chairs, Tables, *&c.* which will be sold on reasonable Terms. For further Particulars apply to

DANIEL CARROLL.

August 1, 1770.

THE Subscriber takes this Method of acquainting his Friends and the Publick, that he has now for Sale, at Mr. *James Harris's* Store, the Third House above the Market-House in *Baltimore-Town*, all Sorts of manufactured Tobacco of the best Quality, both for Chew and Smoak; Country made Snuff of many Kinds, equal to any manufactured on this Continent, *viz.* Plain Scotch, high Toast, Rappee and Spanish.

As he purposes to keep a constant Supply of those Articles, both at *Bladensburg* (where the Manufactory is still carried on) and at *Baltimore*, he requests all those who will favour him with their Custom, either in the wholesale or retail Way, that they will direct their Orders to Mr. *James Harris*, Merchant in *Baltimore*, and those who are most convenient to *Bladensburg*, to apply to the Manufacturer himself.

He will sell by private Contract, Two well improved Lots in *George-Town, Frederick* County.

(tf) RICHARD THOMPSON.

N. B. Five Shillings *per* Dozen ready Money, for Snuff-Bottles, both at *Bladensburg* and *Baltimore*.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Anne-Arundel* County, in the Province of *Maryland*, about the 13th of *August* last, a convicted Servant Man, named JOHN SHIELDS, *alias* JOHN WILSON, a *Scotchman*, about Thirty Years of Age, Five Feet Eight or Nine Inches high, round shouldered, of a dark Complexion, has a black Beard and short black Hair, is bald on the Top of his Head, but wears some Hair tied on with a String, in order to conceal it; he talks very broad *Scotch*: Had on and took with him a blue Cloth Coat, striped Waistcoat, Osnabrig and white Shirts, Country made Shoes, Worsted Stockings and Felt Hat. It is probable he will change his Dress and forge a Pass. Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and secures him in any Jail, that I may get him again, shall receive Five Pounds Reward, if taken in the Province of *Maryland*, and Twenty Dollars if out of the Province.

(tf.) JOHN DORSEY.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this Province in a short Time, all Persons who have just Claims against him are desired to bring them in, and those indebted are requested to make immediate Payment.

WILLIAM NEVIN.

Annapolis, January 2, 1771.

THE Subscriber intending to *London* in March next, earnestly requests those who are indebted to him, to call and discharge their Balances by the first Day of *March* next; those whose Accounts are of but short Standing, will be pleased to settle, as I much wish and intend to settle every Account before I go.

I have still left on Hand about £. 300 First Cost of Goods, which I will sell at a very low Advance for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or on short Credit. (tf.) JOSHUA JOHNSON.

Maryland, September 10, 1770.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE undivided third Part of the *Northampton* Iron Furnace, together with the Stock in Partnership thereto belonging, Consisting of Land, Servants, Teams, *&c. &c.* The said Furnace, Coaling-House, Bridge and Wheel Houses are all built of Stone, in the neatest Manner, and on a never failing Stream of Water, Eleven Miles distance from *Baltimore-Town*, *Baltimore* County, in the Province of *Maryland*, and on the best Road leading to said Town. The Lands are well wooded, and abound in Iron Ore, which is very convenient to said Furnace, and is of the best and richest Quality, and yields such plenty that I believe no Furnace on the Continent makes more Metal while in Blast. On the said Land all round the Furnace, is also a plenty of Lime-Stone, which is made Use of for Flux, the Furnace is now heating, and will be in blast in a few Days; there is already provided and at the Furnace, a very fine Stock of Ore and Coal, and growing upon the Lands, as much *Indian* Corn as I suppose may supply the Furnace for Twelve Months. At the said Furnace is a good Coal-House, and all other convenient Houses in good Repair. The Purchaser shall be put into Possession immediately, and such Time given for Payment of the Purchase Money, that may make it very easy to the Purchaser, his giving Bond upon Interest, with Security if required. Any Person inclinable to purchase will be pleased to apply to the Subscriber near *Baltimore-Town*, in said Province.

(tf) JOHN RIDGELY.

Kent-Island, July 30, 1770.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Queen-Anne's* County, on the 16th of *July* last, a convict Servant Man, named GEORGE BOWLS, born in the West of *England*, about 20 Years of Age, 6 Feet high, and has dark brown Hair: Had on, and took with him, a new Country Linen Shirt, an old ditto, and Trowsers of the same, an old black and white striped Country Kersey Jacket, with Sleeves of another Sort, a Felt Hat, an old small Drab coloured great Coat, no Shoes or Stockings, has some very large Scars on one of his Legs, and stoops in his Walking. Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings, if taken in the County, if out of the County, Forty Shillings, and if out of the Province, Three Pounds Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by

(tf) WILLIAM HORN.

Annapolis, November 18, 1770.

WHEREAS it has been represented to his Excellency the Governor, that about Three or Four Months past, the Mill-Dam of *George Posey*, lying in *Frederick* County, near *Little Winchester*, was pulled down and destroyed in such a Manner as entirely prevented the Conveyance of any Water to the Mill, by some malicious and ill disposed Persons, unknown, to the great Damage of him the said *George Posey*: His Excellency, for the better discovering and bringing to publick Justice, the Person or Persons, who, against his Lordship's Peace, pulled down and destroyed the said Mill-Dam, doth promise his Lordship's Pardon, for such Offence, to any One of them, (the Principal and Principals only excepted) who shall discover the Person or Persons concerned in the said Fact, so that he, she, or they, may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

Signed by Order,
U. SCOTT, Cl. Con.

*** And as a further Encouragement, the Subscriber, living in *Baltimore* County, doth promise a Reward of FIFTY DOLLARS to any one who shall make a Discovery of any Person or Persons concerned in the above-mentioned Offence, so that he, she, or they, may be brought to Justice, and convicted thereof.

WILLIAM COX.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.—At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, *&c. &c.* All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.